THE VIEWS OF SHERMAN AND MEIGS. TESTIMONY YESTERDAY BEFORE THE SPECIAL COM-MISSION AT WASHINGTON-GENERAL SHERMAN

IN EAVOR OF ARMY CONTROL.

The Special Commission on the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, took the testimony of General Sherman and General Meigs yesterday, at Washington. The former strongly advocated the gransfer of the bureau. General Meigs gave it as his opinion that the Indians ought to be converted into herders, and that this would require some compulsion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TESTIMONY. A PEW ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRESENT DOUBLE-HEADED SYSTEM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The Joint Congressional Committee on the Indian transfer question met this morning and heard the testimony of General W. T. Sherman and Quartermaster-General Meigs.

General Sherman desired it to be understood that he appeared as a witness, duly summoned and sworn, and that he was not volunteering his testimony. He did not appear as an advocate of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and could say for the Army that it would yield a ready and cordial support to any plan that the committee or Congress might adopt. The management of Indian affairs, he said, was in the hands of the War Department for a period of sixty years from 1789 to 1849; since that date for thirty-nine years it has been in the hands of the Interior Department ; each department, therefore, can be tested by its acts instead of by its professions. He himself would not venture to make the comparison, but would limit himself to

The General had prepared himself with notes, from which he read and which he submitted to the committee, an abstract of which appeared in to-day's

Tribune. He said:

During the last year, over 500 cases have passed in the usual way through the office of the Secretary of War relating to the care, supply and protection of the Indians, and the adjudication of troubles more or less serious. [Seven or eight of these cases were clied as showing their general nature and "the roundabout process," as he called it, of dealing with them, [One case by way of ninstration is that of the Indian Agency at Tularosa, New-Mexico. The agent wrote a voluminous letter, calling upon the Indian Commissioner to request the Secretary of War to order a detachment of and letes to rule a stop to the seding of whiskey to the

The General further cited the Fort Sill Reservasion case as "illustrating the necessary conflict in

sion case as "illustrating the necessary conflict in the present double-headed machine of Indian management." He said:

Secretary Schurz, in a recent communication concerning this reservation, admits that as to soil and water it is a good reservation, but argues that the water is good above but not below Fort sill, being deflied by the camp drainage. I myself was at Fort Sill in 1871 and in 1876, and at bota these dates the Indraus were encamped above the fort; and such has always been the case, as I am informed. The agency buildings and school-house are a few undred yards below, but the Indians are never there, except to draw their rations, which they carry to their camp above.

The General submitted a map, with full descrip-

The General submitted a map, with full descriptions of the soil and climate of the Fort Sill Reservation, as a part of his testimony.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PEACE POLICY. In reference to General Grant's so-called " peace policy" with the Indians, General Sherman remarked that in his discussions of the Indian question, he was often met with the assertion that President Grant, a military man, who had had some experience in Indian management, was the author

experience in Indian management, was the author of this policy. He continued:

That policy, if it meant to keep the Indians in peace, was a wrong one, for we have had constant wars with the Indians since 1869. The previous year Congress had reduced the Army by twenty resiments, throwing out of active service about 600 experienced officers. One of General Grant's first acts as President war, from the officers retained in service on the unattached list, to select all the superintendents and signats for the Indian tribes. My understanding at that time was that this was construed as taking the civil patronage from Senators and others who wanted it, for, at the next session, Congress chacted a law which made the acceptance by Army officers of sam positions equivalent to resignation. The consequence was that these officers had to be replaced by civilians; and General Grant concluded that he would not offer the patronage to the parties who wanted, it but to distribute it among the clurches.

the chirches.

This was known as the Quaker policy, because some five or more of the agencies, that of Port Sillamong the number, were given to the Quaker Society, and the rest sivided among the Methodiats, Episcopalians, Catholics, etc. This is all there was or is in the peace policy, and while it may have been good politics, it was and is airely bad statesmanship.

The true policy is to mobilize each tribe as soon as possible, and by force and persunsion combined, competition to make a living by some sort of labor, because the time has already passed when the Indians can live by santing.

In answer to a question by General Hooker, of the

committee, concerning the recent outbreak of the

committee, concerning the recent outbreak of the Cheyennes, General Sherman replied:

There no personal knowledge of the facts, but my impression from reports and resords on file is this: That certain Northern Cheyenness that were sentitwo years ago from above the Pacific Rairroad line to their relatives south of Kausas were restiess, uncasyland dissatisfied, as all Indians usually are; and they compained of overythms. It may be justly or unjustly, and they disally started to go to the region from which they disally started to go to the region from which they came. Those who are familiar with the Western prairies know how easy it is by whiding about and travelling by might to excape pursuit, and in their excape they reached the source of the Niobrara among the sand hills, where they were all captured. They are now being taken to some point in Kansas, for the State authorities to select the manderers from among them for punishment, for in their flight manders were committed by the Cheyennes, who found some of their old camping grounds occupied by the Mennountes, who prebably had never be fore seen an Indian, and knew little of them until they felt their tomahawks. They killed forey or lifty of these skitlers, and for this crime the ringleaders have been taken to Kansas for identification and trial by the civil authorities.

I would not like myself to sit in juegment on the uthorities.

I would not like myself to sit in jurgment on the widely differing reports as made by the evil agents and by the unlitary in these transactions. They never agree; one looking from the front, the other from the back, and both reporting from totally varying standpoints. The military officers say that these indians had for years been complaining of not having enough to eat, and that they would rather go out on the war-path and be kined than to die by starvation on the reservation. The agents, on the other hand, assert that they had as good provisions as those who remained behind.

PEASONS FOR THE TRANSFER.

REASONS FOR THE TRANSFER.

In reply to a question by Mr. Boone as to what the result would be if the transfer should be made to the War Department, and whether under that department affairs would be so conducted as to avoid most of the Indian wars, General Sherman

my judgment is that we could foresee the cause of war and mp it at the bad, so that Indian wars would be very rare, if not entirely at an end on anything like a large scale.

O Output to the characteristics.

large scale.

Q—Owing to the circuitous route that communications have now to take from the Indian agent to get to the Indian effice here, first going to the Indian Commussioner, then to the Secretary of the Interior, thence to the War office, thence to the Commanding General, etc., if reasonable authority should be given to the officer in command, even it there should be an outbreak, would ne not be able to comprehend it more clearly and earlier and thereby stop it more readily and effectually General Sherman—Yes. The country is divided into ten military departments. Each military department is commander by a Brigadier General of experience, to whom

military departments. Each military department is commander by a Brigadier General of experience, to whom I would commit absolute power to do whatever I might do if I were personally present, of course holding is mespousible. The nearest post commander seeing irouble hatching in an Indian tribe, would first become directly responsible to check it. If unable to do so by the force at his command, he would call upon his department commander, and he would be bound by honor and by usage to use every soldier he had, and generally he would plave exough to suppress any trouble in a single tribe. If he wanted assistance he would call on his division commander, who is bound to send troops from other departments to the assistance of this; so that the machinery is perfect to meet that very thing.

Mr. Stewart—Why could not that be applied to the present system, if the Army officer should be informed by the agent of trouble orewing!

General Sherman—Because an Army officer has not considered.

of the agent of trouble orewing?

General Sherman—Because an Army officer has not the right to meddle with Indian affairs until called upon by the agent; and the agent is extremely jealous of his local command and tries, as a matter of course, to avoid the necessity of calling upon the troops until the very last moment, and generally the last moment is after the war has actually begun. Then there would be this process of communication to the desartments, and we have to guess at the extent of the disorder and guess at the necessary means to suppress it, and generally go to work guess at the extent of the disorder and guess at the occasing means to suppress it, and generally go to work bunglingly after weeks and months have passed, until, as in General Custer's case, and the case of the Arrapahoes and-Cheyennes last Summer, and the Bannacks and Shoshance, it is too late.

THE ADVICE OF GENERAL MEIGS. Quartermaster-General Meigs was then exam-Ined. In answer to the question, "What is your epinion of the propriety of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department ?" he replied I think the transfer would be well for the Indian and well for the Army. The Indians will be treated with kindness, with firmness and with justice. The orders of the Executive and of Congress will be strictly carried into effect. The supplies voted by Congress will be

delivered to them in good quality and absolutely in quantity as intended. The appropriation treelf, however, would not be sufficient to feed the 250,000 Indians of the country. The ast appropriation to the Indians amounted to only four millions and a half of follars. The cost of feeding 25,000 men in the Anny is about two millions and a half of dollars per year. It is simply a question of arithmetic what the cost would be of feeding 25,000 Indians, it would be about twenty millions or dollars a year. I do not think that that problem has ever been presented to Congress. In order to make it possible to feed the Indians in such great tumbers it would be necessary to make them to a great tumbers it would be necessary to make them to a great tumbers it would be necessary to make them to a great earlier of the property of the state of the property of the

criment! Melgs—I say bring them into the pastoral state, and it will then be possible to make them to a greater degree self-supporting. The general statement that you hear is, "it is encaper to feed the Indian than to fight him." Its at patter is as good as the white solder and transport the food to him, it will cost 24 cents to feed the Indian.

General Metgs explained the mode of purchasing supplies for the Army, and in reply to questions said that he has known of civil agents being in default in the matter of supplies only from hearsay

and the newspapers.

General Hocker—in speaking of the number of Indians, do you include in the estimate you make of including aggregate number, 250,000, the semi-civilized as well as the savage Indians I

General Aleiga—I take the reports of the Indian Proposes my authority for the number of the Indians.

arean as my authority for the manter of the Indians. General Hooler-Well, that embraces the whole num-er of Indians, does it not !

er of Indians, does it not?

General sleigs—Yes, sir.

Gener Hocker—Is is not true, and areyou not aware
the fact, that a very considerable portion of the Inbing, both in the Indian Territory and in other places,
to some extent civilized and have become to some
kent agriculturalists and raisers of cattle? Is it not
the tant they sustain themselves?

General Meius—They must have sustained themelves or they would have starved long ago. Four and
hair millions of deliars annually will not keep them.

General Hooker—Is it not true that the civilized
ribes, as the Cherokees, Chochaws, Creeks, Chickasawa
hd Semicoles, are self-sustaining?

General Meigs—I have never oven among them personily, and have no personal knowledge of them.

General Hooker—Are you aware of the fact, when
on speak of the inacquate appropriation, that a cov-

you speak of the inadequate appropriation, that a con-sincrable portion of these Indians are paid by the Gov-ernment from trust funds held for them and issued in regular amounties, or in other ways that the Indian

regular annualies, or in other ways that the fadinal agents employ? General Merge-I flud that the whole appropriation includes these sams. It is four and a hair multions yearly or all purposes.

General Hooker-Your comparison of the amount secessary to support the Army of 25,000 men is predicated upon the means of support except what the Government gives; you know that is not the case with the

## THE MARKIAGE OF MRS. LA BAU.

A QUIET WEDDING CEREMONY AT HER HOME LAST EVENING.

The marriage of Mrs. Mary A. La Bau, daughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt, to Francis Berger, Consul-General at New-York from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, took place last evening at the residence of the bride, No. 66 East Thirty-fourth-st. It was the wish of Mrs. La Bau that the wedding should be a quiet one, therefore the only guests invited were some of the members of the family, and a few personal friends of the bride and groom-about twenty in all. Among

these were Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mrs. La Bau's two
sisters, Mrs. Ailen and Mrs. Thorn, Scott Lord, Edmund
Breuil, the French Consul-General; Herman A. Schumacher, the German Consul-General; the Consul-General from Holland, and G. D. Williamor, of the Russian
Legation at Wassington.

The ceremony occurred at 9 o'clock, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Clover, of Mirburn, N. J. The
bride wore an imported dress of black savin, embroidered in old gold, with trimmings to match. The
train was of old gold, satin and point lace.

M. Burger, it is understood, will be compelled on account of Government business to visit his own country
in a short time. His wife accompanies bim, but they
expect to return in six months, before the opening of the
next session of the contest of Commodore Vanderbill's
will, in which the bride is the contestant. Mr. Herger has
manifested a strong interest in the suil, and it is expected-that on ins return he will take an active part in
the efforts to secure bis wife's claim. The absence of
William H. Vanderbilt from the weading last evening
was remarked. It is said that because of some difficulites that have arisen since he learned of his sister's enaggement the bitterness between them has increased,
and that a friendly settlement of the legal contest is rendered more remote and impossible than before.

## SPECULATIONS IN WHEAT.

It was reported on the Produce Exchange yesterray that James R. Keene, the Wall-st. speculator, had again bought a large amount of "No. 2 Spring" wheat, in all about 2,000,000 bushels; but as very little is done on this market with that grade of wheat the price was only slightly affected. It was wheat the price was only slightly affected. It was learned that Mr. Keene had left this city on Sunday with his family for San Francisco, and that he had taken with him about \$1,500,000 to buy in Chicago about 4,000,000 busnels of wheat, his intention, it is said, not being to "corner" the market, but to speculate in anticipation of a rise on the December and January deliveries. It was also understood that he had made special arrangements with the railroads to carry his wheat at from 5 to 10 cents below the schedule rate, which is 35 cents from Chicago. There was much indignation expressed with reference to railroad "cutting" on through rates, and the discrimination against New-York, but this the managers of the trunk lines claim is not done by

cs, and the discrimination against New-Town, out this managers of the trunk lines claim is not done by m, but by their Western connections, he ruling prices on the Produce Exchange vesterday for from ½ 10 ½ tof a cent nighter for "No. 2 Heatier" wheat, and ½ cent nighter for "No. 3" Weating wheat was a shade stronger, the bulk of the saies being for export. A large proportion of "No. Red Winter," and "No. 2 Amber" was bought on speci

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 .- The corner in wheat develops very slowly, the advance to-day being less than cent over yesterday's close. James R. Keene, of Califormia, is here, but refuses to state his plans regarding the deal, and the grain operators here are entirely in

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD. Boston, Dec. 3 .- At the annual meeting of the New-York and New-England Rallroad here to-day, the following ticket was unanimously elected: Joseph K. Baker, of Dennis, Legrand B. Cannon, of New-York, samuel A. Cariton, of Boston, John Goldthwaite, of Boston, R. Suydam Grant, of New-York, William T. Hart, of Boston Lewis Hecht, of Roston, Frederick J. Kingsoury, of Waterbury, Jessee Metcait, of Providence, R. L. George S. Moulten, of Windiam, Conn., Thomas Rickerson, of Boston, Gorban P. Pomroy, of Providence, George M. Rice, of Worcester, James Roosevell, of New-York, James Sturgis, of Boston, In reply to a question relative to the lease of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, President Hart said that the matter was in the hands of a committee of directors of the two corporations. He was of opinion that the interests of the two roads could be best preserved by joint operation of the Norwich and Worcester Road; the rental would, however, be less than the amount originally paid. The meeting then dissolved. Boston, R. Suydam Grant, of New-York, William T.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 3 .- Admiral John C. Howell, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, ar rived this morning to join his flagship, the Powhatar and was received with the customary salute. The new goop of war Quinnebang will leave to-morrow for Ar mination of the bottom of the United States steamer leonderoga, now in dry dock here, shows that her keel was injured and a quantity of copper torn off while she was aground on the coast of Massachusetts recently, on her voyage from Portsmouth, N. H., to this city, Washington, Dec. 3.—Master William P. Elliott is or-dered to the Nautical School ship Jamestown, at San Francisco. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 3.—The United States steamer

ANOTHER BROKEN SAVINGS BANK.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3 .- The Penacook Savings Bank at Fisherville, N. H., has falled, and its doors were closed yesterday by the Bank Commissioners. The failure was caused by the recent suspension of Henry F. Brown and D. Artnur Brown at Fisherville, and by losses in other directions. There is due to depor itors the sum of \$284,718, while the face of the assets is \$297,319. There is connected with the bank a private banking-house operated by Samuel F. Brown, treasurer of the institution, and John S. Brown, a wealthy cotton manufacturer. The Commissioners are deadly opposed to the connection of private banking houses with savings institutions, but they say in this case all their investigations have proved nonorable and honest conduct on the part of Samuel F. and John S. Brown.

A maid of all work was busily engaged dusting a bronze clock, the bronze was antique green. The maid looked at it and then sand: "Oh! Madam! What a beautiful clock you have. Ain't it a pity it is covered with verdigits!"

XLVTH CONGRESS--IIID SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE REAPPOINTS ITS STANDING COMMIT-TEES-MR. BECK CALLS FOR INFOFMATION-RUSH OF BILLS IN THE HOUSE-TWO APPRO-

PRIATION BILLS PASSED. SENATE...., Washington, Dec. 3, 1878. In the Senate to-day Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) presented the petition of Pay Director John 8 Couplingham asking to be reimbursed for money of which he was defrauded by a dishonest clerk. Laid on

the table to be referred hereafter.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) introduced a bill to authorize the issue of cerufficates of deposit. Laid on the table to be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed. [It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for United states notes or coins ecrtificates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, or any multiple thereof not exceeding \$100, bearing interest at the rate of 365 too per cent per annum, and convertible any time within one year into the 4 per cent

vertible any time within one year into the 4 per cen-bonds described in the Refunding Act; and money so received small be applied to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in the mode preserated by said Act.]

Mr. BURNSIDE (Red., R. L.) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildars and Grounds to Inquire into the expediency of the purchase of the site of the clo Custom House at Providence, mo-vided the cost of the same does not exceed \$120,000. Labl on the table, to be considered hereafter.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to Inquire into

Laid on the table, to be considered hereafter.

Mr. PADDOCK (Rep., Neb.) submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Pinance to Inquire into the expensery of making the trade dollar a legal tender for all debts, sublice and private, and providing for the recoinage of the standard silver dollar into the trade dollar of 420 crains. Landover.

Mr. HECK (Dem., Kr.) submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and its hereby directed to morm the Senate what amount and denomination of silver cold has been received in perment of customs does since the beginning of the current fiscal year, and wastner or not he has applied the silver coin so received, in whole or in part to the payment of the interest on the bonds or notes of the United States. It it has not been so applied to that purpose in part only, to state what portion has been so used, and an what character of orligation; also that he be directed to intom the Senate the amount of interest he has paid on bonds and notes of the United States since the current fiscal year because and an another of such the reson of such therees the has paid in bonds and notes of the United States since the current fiscal year because and an another of such thereest see has paid in bonds and notes of the United States since the current fiscal year because the DMLNISS (fig., VL.)—I should like to have that

and that the Schule submitted a resolution that the standing containties.

Mr. ANTHONY then submitted a resolution that the standing and other committees of the Senate existing at the close of last session be and the same are ieraby revived and contained. Agre d to unanimously.

It was then ordered that all buils, pecitions, etc., heretofore presented by taken from the table and referred to

tofore presented be taken from the table and referred to the proper con lattees.

The resolution to print the testimeny taken by the Committee on the transfer of the indian Bureau to the War Department was agreed to.

The morning business having been concluded, Mr. MATHEWS (Rep., Onlo) called up the Senate bill in the careful from the last ression, known as the Texas Pieche Railroad Bid. He said he did so for the purpose of the casing it. He then spoke at length in favor of the bid, and said at the proper time he would submit certain amendments for the purpose of making the bid conform to a smilar one now pending in the Home. These amendments did not, however, affect the general substance of Los messare.

conform to a similar one how pending in the House. These manendments didnot, however, affect the general substance of the measure.

At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. MATTHEWS, the bell resumed his piace upon the calendar.

Mr. CONOVER (Rep., Fra.), submitted the fellowing:
"Resorred, limit a committee of three Senators to be appointed by the chair, be directed to investigate and rejort to the Senate how or in what manner a section in the bill. House Reports, No. 5.130, known as the Sandry Civil Bell, relating to the Hot Springs, of Arkanson, passed at the host session of Congress, was omitted in the bill as emrolled; whether Senator Consver had any connection therewith: whether any officer of the Government, and who, preceded, after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, to investigate the matter. What investigation was made, and what restimony, if any, was taken on that investigation; as well as the testinopy to be taken by the sald committee; and instance continues have power to send for persons and papers." Agreed to.

Lie Senate them, at 1:30, on motion of Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Mr.) went into executive session, and, when the

Rep., VI.) went into executive session, and, when the nors were reopened, adjourned unto 12 o'clock to-morfow. Mcssrs. Whyte (Dem., Md.), Merrimon (Dem., N. C.), Gordon (Dem., G..) and Plumb (Rep., Kan.), who were absent yesterday, attonded the session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day Mr. PATTERSON (Rep. N. Y.), ristog to a question of privilege, said that he had been represented as absent, or as dodging the vote on the 21st of June last, when a resolution in relation to war claims was voted on. He had neither been ab sent or dodging on that occasion, but had voted in the negative.

The Speaker in furtherance of the statement, re marked that he knew of no member who had been, absent fewer days (if any) than the gentleman from New-York.

'Under the call of States for bills for reference only the following were introduced and referred: By Mr. HALE (Rep., Me.)-With regard to proceedings

By Mr. HALL: (Rep., Me.)—With regard to proceedings in mandamus cases.

By Mr. HENDEE (Rep., Vt.)—For examination and diowance of claims against the United States for pronsity lost or destroyed while in custody of postmasters. Also a toint resolution of the Vermont Legislature for the remonetization of silver.

By Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Mass.)—To herease the pension of soldlers unterly helpiess from wounds.

By Mr. PHELI'S (Dem., Conn.)—For the redemption and reconnace or "Trude Dollars," and their reissue in standard dollars of 4122 grains.

By Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.)—To authorize the Issue of certificates of ceronat.

f certificates of deposit.

By Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.)—To give notice of the ermination of the Treaty of 1868 with the North Ger-

man Confederation.

By Mr. FREEMAN (Rep., Penn.)—Appropriating \$400,000 for a dry dock at League Island Naval Station.

By Mr. WARD (Rep., Penn.)—To aboits the tariff ou

matches.

By Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Va.)—To abolish the require next of proof of loyalty as a condition precedent to obneut of proof of loyalty as a condition precedent to ob-ariting pensions for services in the War of 1812. By Mr. RAINEY (Rep., S. C.)—To punish election

frauds.

By Mr. BELL (Dem., Ga.)—To repeal the Resumption Act; also to abolish certain Internal Revenue offices; also to amond the Internal Revenue inws; also to authorize to becoming to sell their product without the navment of a lax. the payment of a tax.

By Mr. SiNGLETON (Dem., Miss.)—To reduce the ex-

enses of the public printing and oinding.

By Mr. CHALMERS (Dem., Miss.)—To prevent cor-By Mr. HOOKER (Dem., Miss.)—Relating to the recent

By Mr. HOOKER (Dem., Miss.)—Relating to the recent re-dow fever epideimic, La.)—For the improvement of he Mississappi River from its mouth to its headwaters; also for the appointment of a commission to inquire into he history of yellow fever and the means of its arrest. By Mr. AUKLIN (Dem., La.), and by Mr. YOUNG Dem., Tenn.)—For the appointment of Congressional Jounnittees on the yellow fever. By Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Ky.), and Mr. PRICE (Rep., own.)—To make "Trade Dohars" a legal-tender. By Mr. DURHAM (Dem., Tenn.)—To make "Trade Dol-ars" and other silver coul a fexal-tender.

By Mr. DIBRELL (Dem., Tenn.)—To make "Trade Dollars" and other silver com a texal-tenors.

By Mr. HUNTER (Rep., Ind.)—To require the Secretary of the Treasury to receive "Trade Dollars" in exchange tor legal-tender silver dollars.

By Mr. FORT (Rep., Bl.)—For a like purpose, and to stop the further comage of trade dollars.

(All the bills on this subject were, on motion of Mr. STEPHENS (Dem., Ga.), referred to the Committee on Comage, of which he is emairman.)

By Mr. LUTRELL (Dam., Cal.)—To confer on the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases.

Court of Chains jurisdiction in certain cases. Also for the suprovement of the navication of the Sacramento River. Also to adjust claims of land owners within the

Kiver. Also to adjust estation of than owners within the klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (Rep., Kan.)—To maintain the limit of coin and button reserves in the Treasary.

By Mr. KIDDER (Rep., Dak.)—Granting right of way of the Slonx City Railroad Commany.

By Mr. ERENTANO (Rep., 11).—In relation to the exultsion from Germany of a naturalized American cities. Joins Rau. 1.

en, Julius Baner. By Mr. HARRISON (Dem., Ill.)-For the admission By Mr. HARLISMS (peak, in.)—For the namission and regestry of foreign-built ships.

A struggle was made over the reference of this bill, as setween the Committee on Commerce and that on Ways and Means; it was finally referred to the Committee on

ommerce.

By Mr. BAKER (Rep., Ind.) and Mr. CUTLER (Dem.,
J.)—For the conversion of the trade dollars into

S. J.—For the conversion of the trade standard columns, transland columns. By Mr. SPRINGER (Dem., 151.)—For the termination of the nateralization trenty with Prussia. The House then, at 1:40 p. m., went into Committee of the Whote, with Mr. BLACKBURN (Dem., Ky.) in the Chanr, on the Millary Academy appropriation bid. The bid appropriates \$270,647, as against an estimate of \$334.815, and as against an appropriation of \$292,805 for the entre trent year. or the current year. Mr. BEEBE (D. m., N. Y.) offered an amendment ap

for the entrest vent.

Mr. BEBBE (D. m., N. Y.) offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for an iderensed and permanent suppropriating \$50,000 for an iderensed and permanent supply of water at the Academy. In his advocacy of the amendment are declared it to be absolute inhumanity to maintain the post in its present condition.

Mr. DURHAM (Dena. Ky., who had enarge of the bill) opposed the amendment on the ground that while it might be more desirable it was not absolutely necessary.

The amendment was further advocated by Messrs, Foster (Rep.), Banning (Dena.), and Funley (Dena., Ohio), and was further opposed by Mr. Durham as an expensive lixary: the opposition being ascribed by Mr. Beebe to a "prejudice against water."

Mr. FOLT (Ren., 1h.) while favoring the amendment, expressed the lear that Hound Fond, from which the water is to be procured, would not supply the necessary quantity of water.

Mr. HEWITT (Den., N. Y.) effered an amendment providing that no more than \$6,000 shall be expended to purchose the necessary land and water rights and the

Mr. HEWIT (trees, 2, 1), carried as amenument providing that no more than \$5,000 shall be expended to purchase the necessary land and water rights and the right of way, and that no perions of the sum appropri-ated shall be expended until the Secretary of War shall decide that it is sufficient to secure an adequate supply of water. Agreed to, and the amendment as amended adopted, the total amount having first been reduced to Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment in

Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment increasing the appropriation for continuing the building of the new hospital from \$12,000 to \$18,000. Rejected. At 2.25 the committee rose and reported the built to the House, when it was passed without a division. The H-use then went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Potter (Dean, N. Y.), in the char, on the Fortification Appropriation bill, which is identical with the bill of last year, appropriating \$275,000.

No an-endment eeing offered to the bill, it was reported to the House and passed.
(This passing of two of the general appropriation bills in the accound day of the session is regarded to be unprocedented in the history of the House, and Mr. Dur-

bam and the other members of the Appropriation Committee were complimented upon it.)

The House at 3 o'clock adjourned.

NOMINATIONS. Washington, Dec. 3 .- The President sent

Charles K. Graham, to be Collector of Customs at New York;
Burt, to be Naval Officer.
Thomas Hillbonse, to be United States Assistant Treasurer.
Samuel R. Davis, to be Surveyor of Customs at Port Jeffer.
United States Consuls—Andrew Co. the following nominations to the Senate to-day;

Edwin A. Merritt, to be Collecter of Customs at New York;

Charles K. Graham, to be Surveyor of Customs; Slias W.

co. N. Y.

United States Consuls—Andrew Cohen (Penn.), at Pernam
unce; Henry Dilmar (N. Y.), at Breslau; George W. Fist
Mich., at Tunns; John L. Frishle (Mich.), at Rio Grande
trazil; John S. Moslev (Va.), at Hong Kong; Asa C. Prindle
N. Y.), at Para; Henry Raggles (Conn.), at Malta; Eugene
charlet (N. Y.), at Birmingham; Walliam Thomson (D. C.)
LSouthagunton.

t Southampien. John C. White (III.), to be Secretary of Legation in Brazil. S. Newton Peliers (Pean.), to be Minister Resident and Co. sul General at Bolivia. G. Morris Heap (Penn.), to be Censul General at Constanti

iople.

Henry S. Foote (Miss.), to be Su-erindent, Maximilian Fer-in: no Bouzano (La.) to be Redner, James Albrecht (La.), to e Assaver, Martin V. Davis (Penn.) to be Coiner, at the New

no Assayer, Martin V. Davis (Penn.) to be Coiner, at the New-Cellectors of Customs—John W. Fuller, of Ohlo for the District of Minn. Ohlo. Harrison Gray Otts, California, for the District of San Diego, Cal. Samuel M. Johnson, Texas, for the District of Cornes Christi, Fex. Isalah Hacker, Oregon, for the Southern District of Oregon, W. Robb, Nebraska, for the District of Nebras —John L. Pennington, Dakota, for the District of Daloids. Russell W. Robb, Nebraska, for the District of Daloids. Russell W. Robb, Nebraska, to be Assayer in Charge of the Assay Office, Helena, Montana, John W. Collins to be Chief-Engineer United States Revenue Service.

SHUTTING OUT GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

A MORAL QUARANTINE.

Berlin Correspondence of The Christian Union.

It is now deliberately proposed to ship to America thousands of men whom Germany can no longer endure; men whose pestilential doctrines threaten distruction to the family, to property, to home, to society itself; men, themselves the pests of the community, who are intecting their commacks, and especially the young, with the fever of heeme and destruction, with naired of law and right, of God and man! These outcasts of European society, these cast-off rars all steeped with infection, are to be dumped in cargoes upon the shores of toe United States to switch their poison over the whole land. I warn my countrymen of the dunger and beg them actuars to apply the remedy. What the remedy is it is easy to see; and Congress is empowered by the Constitution to apply it.

MEASURES IN AID OF RESUMPTION.

AN ORDER AGAINST THE FURTHER ISSUE OF GOLD CERTIFICATES-PROPHECIES OF THE SPEEDY END OF GOLD SPECULATIONS.

An order was received at the Sub-Treasury yesterday from Secretary Suerman forbidding any further issue of gold certificates. Sub-Treasury officers deciared that this was designed to end the stock-jobbing as the Cold Roard and to force and hereafter to take the coin in bags, in filling all orders. Bankers were pleased at the enforcement of this order, which was not expected to go into effect before January , and the general impression was that it would have

A bank officer said: "There are about \$25,000,000 gold certificates in circulation, most of which are held by National banks. If the banks are faithful to the action taken by the Clearing flouse all future specula-tions in gold to affect the price of stocks will cease, as action taken by the Ceraing items all intire specialitions in gold to affect the price of stocks will ocase, as purchasers will be compelled to take the coin, which will be inconvenient to handle. The same combination is at work now that ran up the price of gold at the time of the Haar failure. Some of them recently called upon the president or a well-known bank to add them in carrying gold, and he told them that not for all the money in Wall-st, would his bank lend their to any acheme that in the slightest degree would embarrass the Government in its efforts to resume specie payments. If the banks all act in this way, and with the present gold certificates cancelled as fast as they are received for daties, there is no reason why the gold premium should not disappear."

This order will denotless be followed by another to make legal-tenders receivable for duties, which will keep all gold coin in the Treasury vaults for resumption purposes. As an additional aid to desiros the gold premium. If necessary, Secretary Sherman will receive hids for gold to the extent of \$1,000,000 a day, which will create a supply so much in excess of the demand as to

permanently destroy the gold premium.

ANXIETY AMONG BANK DEPOSITORS. CONTINUED BUN ON THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS IN-

STITUTION, JERSEY CITY. The run upon the Provident Savings Instiution of Jersey City continued yesterday, about \$70, 00 being withdrawn during the day, making \$95,000 n two days. Secretary of State Kelsey visited the bank yesterday and made a short address to the depositors, who were waiting for their money. He assured them that the affairs of the institution had been thoroughly examined only ten days ago by the Bank Examiner, and examined only ten days ago by the Bank Examiner, and were found to be in an excellent condition. The bank was able, he said, to pay every dollar, and have a surplus of nearly \$200,000. He had been acquainted with its president Andrew Cierk, and some of its other officers, for many years, and he had every condidence in their management of the bank's affairs. Mr. Keisey regarded the run as absurd, because the depositors who draw their money naw lose nearly six months' interest.

The annual meeting of trustees of the institution was held Monday evening. Andrew Clerk was resiliented.

The annual meeting. Andrew Clerk was rediccted president; David Smith, Stebhen D. Harrison, Thomsweldent; David Smith, Stebhen D. Harrison, Thomsweldent, Renjamin G. Clarke, and B. B. Grinucit, view presidents, and Edmund W. Kingsland secretary as reasurer.

## CHANCELLOR RUNYON'S DECISION.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' AND LABORERS' BANK TO ACT UNDER HIS ORDERS. Coroner James Gannon, of Jersey City, on

of the heaviest depositors of the Mechanics' and La-borers' Savings Bang, which recently suspended payment, accompanied by other depositors, yesterday went to Newark to consult Chancellor Runyon in regard to he affairs of the bank. The Chancellor said it would be the affairs of the bank. The Chancellor and it would be impossible to reopen the bank upon the plan proposed by the directors. He also assured the Coroner that no receiver would be appointed, as made the State aw the Chancellor can take charge of it, with three years in which to wind it up. The Chimechow will allow the present directors to close the institution mater his directon. Hugh McKay, a director, for whose airest a warrant has been issued, denied yesterlay that he was a member of the board at the time directs.

"Vox et Præterea Nihil." European Travclier—Keany, my dear Mr. Prechard, from that graph you can form no adequate conception of t proportions of St. Peter's. Country M. nister—Yo but don't the Pope flud considerable difficulty is such a house I—[Harvard Lampoon. A clergyman's wife had impressed upon her

A clergyman's wife had impressed upon her little boy the necessity of ejecting the sains of grapes, and a few days afterward she told him the story of Jonan and the whale. "The whale is a very large monsier," said the mother, "and be swallowed Jonah." "Did he swallow other men, too!" asked the little boy. "Weil, I suppose he did," continued the mother, who was somewhat in doubt—and while she was hesitating about the continuation of the story the boy interrupted, "And mamms, did he spit the skins out, too!"

THE COURTS.

GENERAL SHERIDAN AS DEFENDANT. MORE TESTIMONY IN THE SUIT OF JAMES A. WHALEN -THE OFFER TO PROVE BY LOUISIANA LAW

TRAT MULES ARE REAL ESTATE. The suit of James A. Whalen against Genral Sheridan for \$400,000 was the matter of most interest in the United States Courts yesterday. Many persons visited Judge Wallace's court-room to see the General or to listen to the eminent counsel employed. Everybody is so anxious to see you, General," said ex-Register Kaiser, jokingly, to the desendant, "that I have suggested to the Court that you should be lifted up on a platform, so that all can get a good look at you." General Speridan laugued at this as he passed out, and did not

return for several hours.

The most of the day was consumed in the reading, by General Butler and Mr. Eagan, of the depositions that have been taken for the plaintiff in the South. General Butler read in a mumbing voice that made it impossible to hear what he said two yards away, and the jury leoked discouraged.

The deposition of Louis D. Breussard was read by Mr.

Eagan. The witness said that he was a merchant, living in the Parish of St. Charles, Louisiana. On May 1, 1885, he was employed as overseer, manager and superintendent, by the plaintiff, James A. Whalen, to take the charge of the Killona plantation, continued to this employment until August 9, 1867, when his employer was chaused, Mark Hoyt being mainful in charge by the order of General Sheridan, which di-possessed the plantiff. This order he saw in the hands of Louis Ransom, then Sheriff of the parish. When the Sheriff came to the place on August 8, 1867, the witness was at the cooper-shop, a short distance from the house. He left his work and went to the house to see what was the mitter. He found there the Sheriff, the Clerk of the District Court, A. Durnean, Mark Hoyt, Morgan Morgans, T. S. Johnson and Thomas L. Deacon, all except Deacon being armed with regulyers. Sheriff Ransom told the witness that he has come there with an order from General S. Ardam to turn over the bianuation and property to Mark Hoyt, that he was going to put Mr. Whalen off the place. The witness told him that that was impossible, as Mrs. Vhalen had just given birth to a could, which was dead, and the witness was going to continued to this employment until August 9, 1867,

were in proof of the value of the goods on the plantation.

General Butler wanted to get before the fury the circutastances under which General Sherdan issued the
order of eviction, and offered some depositions on this
point. When this was ruled our by the Court General
Butler catled the opposing commed Mr. Beckwith, and
treat to show by him how Hoyl and the witness went to
General Sheridan to induce him to issue the order. Mr.
B ckwith said he remembered signing a petition which
loyt was to carry to General Sheridan, but he did
not tenember the particulars; he promised to produce
the position to-day. Thomas L. Deacon was called to the
stand before adjournment and costified to being present
on Killoms plantation when Wanien was ousted. After
giving the particulars of the eviction he also give facts
amount the value of properly on the estate, and
among other taings mentioned the number of
mules. Mr. Beckwith said that he was going
to raise here the objection made before, that
where real estate was concerned the Court must be governed by the laws of Louislana, and he off red to show
that by a long line of decisions in the Louisiana courts,
males had been held to be real estate. This was a source
of considerable amusement to the New-York lawyers in
court.

SEEKING TO GET A MILLION. THE SUIT OF CORNELIUS J. AGAINST WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT.

The suit of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt against William H. Vanderbilt came before Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, on a motion to set down the case for an early trial. This case is distinct from the proceeding before the Surrogate, which is in the name of Mrs. La Bau. That proceeding is to set aside the will of Commedore Vanderbilt. This suit is based on an alleged promise of William H. Vanderblit to pay Cornelius J. Vanderblit \$1.000,000 if he would withdraw his opposition to the probate of the will, some months before the present proceeding began. In fact, Cornelius J. Vanderblit could have stated that his in-

A DECISION ON THE NEW CODE. Judge Van Hoesen, in Common Pleas, General Term, with the concurrence of his associates, has lecided one of the questions arising from the revival by Mr. Taroop, in his new Code, of the old rule that a Master in Chancery-new a Referee-must in each case take an oath to do his duty, unless the eath is warved by the outh to do his duit, unless the each is waived by the parties to the suit. The case was that of Emilie Nason against Benjamin L. Ludington, and the question was in regard to the conversion of certain gas stocks. The referror was ex-Judge Emott, and, after a patient hearing, he reported in havor of the plaintiff for \$3.971 01. Judge Larremore, at special Term, confirmed this finding. An appeal was taken on the ground that the referee had not taken the required oath.

Van Hoesen's opinion holds first that such a Judge Van Heesen's opinion holds first that such a fature was a mere i regularity, not a jurisdictional detect. The provision was meant for the protection of inflatts and absences, not for those who had full power to protect themselves before a referee. Finally, if a person appears before a referee and tails to ask him to take the oath, he must be held to have waived it, and having defended bimself at length on the merits of a caseannot after the decision take such an objection against the decision.

THE TRIAL OF NICHOLAS CASSINA.

The suit of Patrick Collins, the father of Emma Coltins, who after being recovered from the defendant, Nicholas Cassina, suddenly disappeared, was closed yesterday so far as the evidence was concerned, without indulging the audience with a view of either the detendant Cassina or of the wayward girl. The suit on trial before Judge Larremore is brought on the old Common Law theory that the defendant has deprived the father of the services of his child. The outline of the case has been already reported. Yesterday Mrs. Denny, the woman to whom Miss Collins was intrusted by her parents, after whom Miss Collins was intrusted by her parents, after her first association with the detendant, was recalled, and testified that Emma was at first much depressed, but never complained of her parents' cruelty. She spoke of Cassina's glowing promises, and contrasted them with her home life. Julia Underhilt testified that she saw the girl with Cassina. The mother of the girl testified that up to the time of ner meeting with Cassina Emma was a good daughter.

The defence while not denying the relations of Cassina to Emma Collins, declared that the girl had previously led a rather loose life and willingly and knowingly accepted her position with the defendant, Several witnesses were called to show loose conduct on the part of the girl, but none went so far as to aver any uncansity before her relations to the defendant. Some evidence in reply was put in, and the case was then adjourned until roday.

CIVIL NOTES.

James R. May was convicted yesterday of btaining money by false pretences, and was sent to State Prison for three years. He sold an oroide watch to Miss Minnic Florence, pretending that it was gold. The firm of Higgins & Co., well-known

soap manufacturers, of Brooklyn, has been dissolved by imitation, and yesterday F. B. Thurber was appointed receiver of the property. His bond was fixed at \$20,000. The General Term of the Brooklyn City Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the referee in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Noyes F. Palmer for an absolute divorce from als wife, Rachel T. Paimer.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Trenon, yesterday, the suit of Charles Dana, of New-York, gainst the town of Montelair, for bonds issued to the montclair Railroad, was decided in favor of the plain-The brother of the late Albert Havemeyer,

who died recently in California, applied yesterday in the surrogate's office for letters of administration upon the personal property left by the decedent, estimated at \$50,000. William Settle, as assignee of John M. Fisher, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court on a policy for \$2,000 on the life of Margaret Anell, Fisher's mother,

taken out in 1865, in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. The desence is misrepresentation The New-York Life Insurance Company enred yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, forty-six adgments for deflerencies in their foreclosure suits. The adgments run over several months, and are for from 15 02 to \$8,772 96. The whole amount of the forty-six agenents is about \$145,000.

The trial of the suit of Patrick Cooke against the Prospect Park and Concy Island Rattroad Company to recover \$10,000 damages for lajuries re-

ecived on May 29, was begun yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court, before Judge Reynolds. On the night of the day mentioned a gravel-train on the road ran off the track at the Fort Hamilton-ave, crossing, causing the death of five workmen and injuring several others. Cooke was thrown to the ground and received several cuts on the head.

Henry Vreeland, the man who was arrested on a charge that, with Thomas Burke, he was con-cerned in the of theft Alexander T. Stewart's body, was released yesterday on his own recognizance. Assistant District-Attorney Russell indorsed on the papers "I consent that Vreeland be discharged on his own recognizance. Against Burke there are other indictments."

The petition for the probate of the will of William Henry Paimer, commonly known as Robert Hel-ler, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The will has not yet been produced, but it is in the hands of the family lawyer. It is understood that it relates principally to the disposition of the decedent's valuable chally to the disposition of the decedent's valuable stage effects, which formed the greater part of his prop

John W. Salter, in a suit in the Superior Court, claims that the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, having assumed a policy of \$2,500 on the life of Eliza B. Maynard, pretended to as

sign their liability without the consent of those interested, to the National Capital Life Insurance Company of Washington, B. C. The plantiff prefers to hold the New-Haven company table.

Russell Sage and others, trustees of a mortgage of the Union Pacific Southern Branch Railroad Company, now consolidated with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, steelf a consolidation, has brought suit against the Union Trust C mpany, the trustee for the consolidated line, to determine to whom the products of the land grant to the older line shall go, and how far the burdens of taxes and other charges shall be thrown on the mortgagees of the older line. The case was presented yesterday to Judge Speir, in Superior Court, Special Term, Frederick Condert appearing for the planniffs, and Wassler H. Peckham for the derend-ant. The case is still on.

Wastington, Dec. 3.—The following business cas transacted in the United States Supreme Genry to-day; in motion of Attorney-General Devens. Sterry W. Thompon, of Chicago, was admitted to practice, as was also overs A. Brigmann, of New-York, on hotion of the Hog. S. Sheliabarger.
No. 640—John Rusk, plaintiff in error, agt. the City of Rock Island; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Nort er. District of Librobs.—This is as action of ejectneed brought to recover three-lightliss of a block of grand in the City of floog Island, known as Union-square, which the city now holds by virtue of an alleged declation of the land to the public by its original owners, stewart and Care. Submitted by Mr. C. B. White, for plaintiff in error, under its entirely manager is eatleth rule.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Cass. Submitted by Mr. C. B. White, for plaintin in error, under the entects rule. Employed the control rule. The Country of Admars appeal from the thresh Country of Admars appeal from the thresh Country of Admars appeal from the thresh Country of the United States for the District of Lowe.—This is a built by again to viscale and see angle, on the ground of trade and in utilized coverants, a contract between Admits Country, lows, and the American Employed Company, by which the latter become possessed of a large tract of sweapp land within the country limits. Argument continued by F. M. Davis and R. P. Lowe for appelies, and concluded by J. A. Barvey for appellant. No. 735 (assigned)—The Union Pacical a Striss Company, appellant, against the United States; appear from the Court of Custons. Argument commenced by Salney Bartlett for appealant.

At Bany, Dec. 3.—In the Court of Appeals, Tues by December 3, 1878, present the Hon. Sanford E. Church L. and Associates, the following sociators were backs Nown: Thayer agt, Marsh; Noxon agt, Peck, and others, administrator, etc. Days agt, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Judgment affirmed with coal Abbett at The People; Arnolo agt, The People.—Judg.

the control of the first property of the property of the control o The the matter of the petition of Walters to vacate, etc.

motion for reaching and too N. Y. C. and H. R. P. Company; appricant, and John F. Hearly and others, respondents motion to amend remittiar; argued by Townsend Wanded for motion, Joseph W. Russell opposed. No. 263. Harvey S. Easton, respondent, and Charlotte A. Picker gill and others, appellant; motion to correct remittiar; argued by E. J. spink for motion, Albert Day opposed.

Appeals from orders -No. 375.—In re-Cadlipp to be made a part adapted. Kenyon agt, the N. Y. C. and H. R. P. Company;

No. 384.— tro Krom., respondent, agt. Acton Rein.- Argued by D. M. Porter for appellant; J. W. Feuter for respondout Office of the Common of th America.—Arcunent resonance, taseed the funeral of Lyman Tremann.

The Court at 1:40, adjourned to attend the funeral of Lyman Tremann.

The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, December 4, 1878:—Nos. 3, 105. 68, 39, 96, 64, 133, 124.

DECISIONS-DEC. 3.

DECISIONS—DEC. 3.

Suprems Court—Chembers—By Judge Lawrence.—
The Marietas and Cincinnati Rairona Company act. Mowry.
—Dealrs to see counsel. In the matter of Brooke.—Figures appear to be incorrect. Temps act. Temps,—see memoranaum.
The Mayor, etc., agt. Tallan,—cluder granted.
By Judge Donoinn—Hall act. Smith.—Granted. In the matter of Ritter; In the matter of the Mutual Beneit Savings Hank.—Croices—Laxrotion to stand.

Ry Judge Donoinn—Hall act. Smith.—Granted. In the matter of the Mutual Beneit Savings Hank.—Croices—Taxrotion to stand.

Ry Judge Brady.—Farrell act. Foreit; Jacanet agt. Reinstandin; Rhinelander agt. Hope: Hobart agt. Ecks resoil, speamator, Pell act. Chaberless; Jonie agt. Ecks resoil, speamator, Huthelander agt. Laurer: Shader agt. Calyer; Randel agt. Stanwell; Charer oak Life Insurance Company agt. Seessions; Rogers agt. Dutchess from Company: Pearson act. Hope: Life in the matter of Philips; Waters agt. McRittends agt. Mart. Seessions; Rogers agt. Preparat. Campbell: Home Insurance Company agt. Seessions; Rogers agt. Greenwich Savings Santa agt. agt. Sessions; Rogerwagt. Ditteliess from Company: Pentson and Blauvilt; In the matter of Philips; Waters agt. Me Nifr; Nichols agt. Karl; Pryer agt. Campbell: Bome Insurance Company agt. Scionnon; Greenwich Savigna, Metcon, Smith: Machatan Life Insurance Company agt. Metcon, Semermer, ern agt. Bassett. Forg act. Quant. Entstein; Le Royer agt. Simpson; Tomes agt. Graham; Lockman agt. Cereish; Woodcook agt. Surfect: United States Life Insurance Cempany agt. Deberta.—Grandel. Bowery National Bank agt. Moore.—Order granted.

rder granted.

Terme-By Judgo Van Vorst,—Maronde agt.

Guder settled and signed. Reichardt agt. Sheaha,

r o) the "laintiff overfued; opinion. Lerers and
Brunses and oflors.—Judgment for the plaintiff on r: see memorandum.
Van Brunt.—Hagerry and others. etc.. agt, Mcothers.—Amendment a sllowed.

Court.—Succial Term.—By Judge Sedgwick. Couvil and others.—Amendments allowed.

\*\*Superior Court.—Succal Term.—By Judge Sodgwick.

- Peters et a. agr. Livingson.—Order settled.

By Judge Speir.—Dowling agt. Dowling. Alteopri of the referee is confirmed. Wright, etc., agt. Nostrand et al.—See memorandum. Suberstein agt. Vrile.—See memorandum. Lerillard agt. the Philadeighia and New-York Staum Navigation Company.—See opinion. The New-York Staum Navigation Company.—See opinion. The New-York Staum Navigation Company. See opinion. The New-York Ide Insurance and Trust Company, etc., agt. Hardy.—Judgment for the plaintiff overruling the denurer with costs. Christol agt. the Mutant Life Insurance Company of New-York.—Metion denied. Metarthy agt. Bennett.—Order amending answer. Bennett agt. Rust. etc. Ordered on soort calendar for December 3, 1878. Gates agt. Weish.—Order of discombinance. The Pitth National Bank agt. Meirback.—Ordered on day calendar for Becember B. The Andeany of Musac of Baillimore City agt. Section of the Company of the Com

Lawing approved. Grace Church, etc., agt. Cunningham et al., Order ginared. Dietz agt. F. rish.—Oder cancelling undertaking. The Randall & Boomer Malt, etc., agt. Snead.; Jessup agt. Doffy: Patterson agt. Brown: Stewart agt. McCoskey; Bell agt. Rose, itself agt. Rammel; the Sassan Bank agt. Breunan; Plume agt. Kelly: Kotoli agt. the Lusurance Company; Tracy agt. Tracy.—Orders granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term.—By Judge J. F. Daly—In the matter of the application of McCarthy.—See memorandum. Hart agt. the Harlem Bank.—Findings signed.

By Judge Van Hoesen.—Seigs. F., etc., agt. Rimaldis; Hurd agt. Isaacs and another; In the matter of the accounting of Hoffman, etc.—Applications granted. Kehoe agt. Reiriem.—Application denying motion granted. Kehoe agt. Reiriem.—Application denying motion granted.

Marins Court—Chambers—By Justice Goepp.—Halbians agt. Arustrong.—Motion denied without costs; see indorsement on papers. O'Domini agt. McCabe; Lexow agt. Kinghorn.—Receivers appointed. Henkel agt. Frank.—Motion denied with \$10 costs to defendant to abide event. Murray Hill Bank agt. Lestrange; Mayer agt. Vogelbacher; Ball agt. Simpson, is anchester agt. buyer; Harow agt. Radiein.—Motions granted, Powers agt. Rothschid.—Motion granted; compaint dismissed with costs and git coas so motion. Mattiage agt. Moore.—Notion for commission granted. Lawson agt. Switton.—Motion stranted; actendant discharge. Holeinder agt. the Otto Steits New-York Glass Letter Company; Phillips agt. Arterga; Relly agt. the Dry Dock. East Broadway and Battery Kairoad Company; Brown agt. Paddock; Asadog agt. Paul; Stone agt. Bleastift.—Orders entered and flost of the Account.—The motion will therefore be denied; to costs. Williams agt. Gilder.—Order settled and filed. Murray agt. Clancey.—Judgment, Thompson agt. Fink.—Proceedings dismissed.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPRIME COURT—CHAMBERS—BRAD, J.—Nos. 2, 23, 29–58, 17, 73, 76, 93, 90, 103, 107, 115, 117, 120, 124, 125, 128, 129, 36, 140, 141, 142, 145, 161, 153, 174, 194, 202, 205, 209, 216, 12, 214, 219, 220 210, 220.

I. TEIN-Barrett, J.-Law and Fact-Nos. 651, 485, 599, 502, 780, 716, 697, 593, 720, 723, 707, 727, 613, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790.

--PABT I-Van Brant, J.-Nos. 1708-5, 2009, 4218, 50, 621, 9622, 2623, 2625, 2626, 2637, 2633, 2635, 10, 2642, 2443, 2644, 2645, 2046, 2048, 2048, 2649, 2636, 12256, 1226, 1226, 12010, 12010, 12010, 12011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 2011, 201 1801, 124, 2259, 1292;

PAST 11-Lawrence, 5.—2210, 2211, 3346, 2249, 2582, 598, 224, 1672, 1972, 1971, 1706, 1261, 1025, 3727, 3358, 3828, 112, 2461, 2579, 1960, 3852, 2554, 2550, 2459, 2161, 1421, PAST 111—Donether, 5.—Nos. 1872, 3858, 2141, 18379, 782, 1835, 1782, 1783, 1784, 3667, 1803, 3851, 2292, 2383, 230, 2340, 2013, 2550, 3488, 4220, 1726, 2172, 2503, 3374, 308, 463, 2225, 20198, 1198, 1151, 2411, 2541, 1294, 598, 892, 822, 13088, 2509, 2428, 2429, 2434, 2430, 2435, 140.

140. SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Speir, J.—Demairers— 60. 3. Issues of Fact.—Nos. 84, 32, 36, 49, 58. 
TRIAL TREM—PART I—Sedgwick, J.—Nos. 384, 385, 386, 87, 262, 296, 581, 115, 463, 531, 549, 550, 556, 445, 594, 31, 451, 103, 329, 424, 434. 
COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—C. P. Daly, C. J.—Nos. 5,

CORRON PLEAS-EXCUIT TERR C. F. Dally, C. 7.—20.10.

SPECIAL TERM—VAR Horsen J.—No. 11.

TRIAL TERM—FART I—Latremore, J.—Nos. 1887, 728, 754, 774, 606, 1938, 622, 762, 721, 1984, 751, 1816, 766, 764, 725, 781, 487, 488, 1981, 745, 412, 413,

PARTIL—J. F. Dally, J.—Nos. 1806, 833, 1032, 206, 1728, 1041, 603, 235, 1472, 933, 665, 27, 316, 530, 1805, 20, 331, 1222, 2006, 517, 1888, 1185, 1422, 1644, 1888,

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM PART I—MEAJRM J—NOS. 4799, 4373, 5109, 506, 4373, 2886, 8083, 5114, 5125, 3195, 5132, 5105, 5102, 5122, 5131, 3896, 5102, 4815, 4806, 2200, 765. 705.
705.
706.
PART II—Alker, C. J.—Nos. 4897, 5491, 3530, 5774, 2604,
PART II—Alker, C. J.—Nos. 4897, 5491, 3530, 5774, 2604,
PART III—Stera, J.—Nos. 5695, 577, 5047, 5680, 5918,
7092, 5043, 5012, 779, 5698, 5071, 5445, 5628, 5648,
GENERAL, SESSIONS—PART I—Gildersteeth, J.—Gorge,
Kirk, Parick Foice, robbery; Joseph Murich, John O'Correll, folonique assault and battery; Cormolius coty, surgest,
Malecoin Hall, William Rectinence, John Chainerer, James
Smith, Mary Stillyan, James F. Harnett, grand lerveryd
Michael McDomonogle, bigancy; George Williams, hassy pro-

PART II—Sutherland, J.—Orlando E. Bradford, abscisen PART II—Sutherland, J.—Orlando E. Bradford, abscisen Mortiner Binslay, burgetary: Cella Hughes, gland i resurg Mary Fukwenid, breeny from the person; Ann. Sange, and arine Bosselman, disorderly house.